

The other concerns named have been equally under the thumb of the Chinese officials, who began by patronising and ended by oppressing them. Whether accounts are kept of the Kaping Colliery no one seems to know, though doubtless the shrewd Chinese who bore the brunt of the venture know pretty well how they stand. But they know immensely through the want of that supervision and criticism which a body of free shareholders would supply. In a Colliery, as in all mining works, there are infinite ways of wasting money and of working on prodigal principles. That the Kaping management has escaped these errors would be too much to hope, but there is no reason to ask questions or to call attention to

rather stiff intervals the gold mines of the latter, like the tin mines of the other Malay States, have excited a spasmodic attention in Hongkong and Shanghai, due to the several limited liability companies formed to exploit them. These companies, however, were in the first instance, it is to be feared, regarded rather in the light of a joint stock gamble than as earnest and sober efforts to develop the undoubtedly mineral resources of the Malay Peninsula and win the wealth that has hidden there. As a proof of this it is notorious that the shares of the Pegak and Kelantan Tin Mining Companies and of the Penang Gold Mining Company were boomed at a premium of more than 200 per cent; and before any ore had been extracted from either, they were a gamble pure and simple, and with no exceptions little interest was taken in properties thoughtlessly invested in by the shareholders. The inevitable reaction came of course. The first named Companies have disappeared and with them nearly every cent of the money invested. The Penang Company lives on, but its shares have fallen to a discount of 80 per cent., though its prospects from a mining point of view were never so good as at the present moment. This is due partly to the capital being nearly exhausted, partly to the extreme stringency of the market, and partly to the disappearance of the gambling mania. The Ruah Australian syndicate, since started, has been even more successful in winning gold, but its shares are likewise at a discount for similar reasons, and perhaps also from an opinion that the nominal capital is too large. Both these ventures are now managed by capable and practical men, who are sanguine of ultimate success and only need capital to assure it, and the same may be said of the numerous longfong at any rate, and so far as Penang is concerned mining operations can only be conducted on a very limited and economical scale. If the shareholders in the Penang Kelahang Company, the company formed in London two years ago to take over a portion of the Kelahang Company's share, were to pour their calls in a new complexion would not work on matters and work would be carried on with energy. Even then, however, the amount of capital would be insufficient to explore and develop the enormous masses possessed by the Penang and Singhee Din mines in the Kelahang Group. There is no doubt the formation of a half a dozen companies to work this gold field, and it is possible that when the attention of European capitalists has been seriously devoted to Pahang there will be the needed influx of capital.

These remarks have been suggested by recent articles in the *Financial Review*, a mining engineers' journal sent out both to some British capitalists to invest in the Malay and other mining districts in Pahang, and

The Hon. F. A. Coorens is to be congratulated on his very full report on the work of the Surveyor-General's department during the year 1890. The issue of such reports every year will enlighten the taxpayers as to the work in progress, the maintenance of existing buildings, etc., and will provide a healthy interest in public improvements and the proper use of the colony's funds. Formerly no one outside the Surveyor-General's office had any opportunity of ascertaining the expenditure on any particular project, the details of which were supplied only to the members of the Legislative Council being of the most meagre description. Under the new system of annual reports we are enabled to judge what work of the department actually is. The report written by Mr. Coorens follows in the form adopted by the general line. Mr. Bowers in his report for 1890, but much fuller in detail, especially with regard to annually recurrent works of this kind. The report, though not sufficiently interesting from the general reader's point of view to warrant its reproduction at length in our columns, contains much valuable information, and it is a most important document to be put on record in a permanent form for future reference. One of the paragraphs in this section of the report informs us that the old Central School buildings have remained unoccupied except by a caretaker, and that the Government have now, after considering some decision being arrived at as to the future utilisation of the site." It seems wasteful proceeding to allow the site and buildings to remain idle so long, and unless there is some intention of using them for some other purpose, it will sell them off without unnecessary loss of money. The amount realised would go some way towards paying for other public works and the Colony would benefit annually by the saving of interest. In another paragraph the cutting up of the site into small lots, the laying of new sewers and water pipes is touched upon. It is told that until such operations are completed it is practically throwing money away to attempt to maintain them in such a state as would, under ordinary circumstances, be sufficient. It is, however, stated, during the latter

For there have been cases in which Government officers, possibly trading on information which they had no right to make use of, have stepped in and overbided the market to the great advantage of the Government to develop it. We have heard that on one case a few years ago an officer was given the option of cancelling a purchase made under such circumstances or of sending in his resignation. It seems not unreasonable to suppose that the Government would not allow its servants of the Crown should be precluded from bidding, unless they have themselves made the first application for the land; but to prohibit them from having any dealings in property whatever seems as if it would be to deprive the Government of a servant who has a few thousand pounds to invest, and there is a house to be sold which would afford him a good investment, why should the Government step in to prevent him? Would he be less reliable as a public servant if he were to buy a house for himself from which he derived an annual rental? If he were building a house there might be some suspicion that Government contractors could do the work for him on such easy terms as to amount in effect to a bribe, but the State is not so easily deceived and its members cannot be trusted to that extent. Moreover, the regulation does not prohibit a public servant building a house for his own occupation, so that the opportunity of making improper arrangements with contractors is not thereby increased. Cases suggest themselves, too, in which difficulty might arise in the interpretation or application of the regulation. For instance, a man builds or buys a house for himself and the house is afterwards sold to a friend, or he has a small farm for his family, and wishes to change his residence. It cannot be said that in such cases within the saving clause of the regulation for the property is not sold, or that the house is not sold, and not by purchase. Is there to be a compulsion to sell it? The regulation says distinctly that he may even be a part owner of a house, and that if he has come to him by devise or inheritance, he may be a shareholder in the Land Investment Company, the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, the Wharf and Godwin Company, and Warehouse and Storage

A circular has been issued by the Acting Harbour Master drawing attention to the requirement of the new Merchant Shipping Ordinance with respect to the qualifications of masters and engineers of steam launches. As the law formerly stood launches licensed to carry passengers were required to have certificated coxswains and engineers, but the numerous launches not carrying passengers were allowed to be run by men who had undergone no examination whatever. Someowners, recognising the importance in their own interests of subjecting the No. 1, as he is usually called, and the engineer to a test of competency, were in the habit when they had to engage a man of sending him to some qualified person to undergo an examination. These were exceptions to the general rule, however, and in practice nearly the whole of the launches working in the harbour were navigated by men who had never been called upon to give any formal proof of their efficiency. Advantage was taken of the passing of the new Merchant Shipping Act to extend to launches in general the requirement in force with regard to passenger launches. As to the wisdom of the new departure there cannot be two opinions. Incompetency on the part of the coxswain or engineer of a launch may lead to accidents endangering not only its own craft but others, and although the owner might be liable in damages the man himself is liable to the full extent of the law, and, in the former state of the law, he was liable to no punishment whatever. Under the new law his certificate may be cancelled and he suspended if on due inquiry the Harbour Master finds that he has been guilty of incompetency or negligence in the performance of his duty as coxswain or engineer. This provision is likely to raise the standard of efficiency of men employed and lead to a corresponding diminution in the risk of accidents occurring in the harbour. It is possible that when only qualified men are allowed to be engaged there may be a slight increase in the rate of wages, but it is not probable that it will be sensible, and whatever increase it will be amply more than made up by the increased security obtained by weeding out men who cannot pass a reasonable examination as to their duties. The fee charged for examination is a nominal one of two dollars and a half. Some objection has been taken to the requirement that, on being engaged, the master of a launch should produce three copies of a photographic photograph, however, are a very convenient mode of identification and the system is in force in the Colony in regard to many other persons, such as Jirribilla coolies, chair coolies, stewards, hawkers, the tenants of the market, and Chinese surgeons and other persons, and it is not unusual for themselves to the department with their regulation. The masters of passenger launches have and on an average have been required to produce photographs, and it cannot be considered any hardship that the masters of launches carrying passengers should be made to do the same. It has long been the general opinion that the numerous launches working in the harbour should be brought under better control and the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act dealing with launches is an important subject but fair, we think, to

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The Flange has proved most suitable for the work and has been maintained in good order.

**Kennedy Road.**—A contract (257) dated 26th November, 1887, was entered into with Mr. Tsang Keng for the construction of the proposed roadway, including the level of the reclaimed ground, and the construction of storm water drains and other works necessary for the completion of the roadway. The estimated cost of the contract was \$240 to \$245.

The commencement of 1891 the rubble foundations had been completed, 17,000 cubic feet of filling on 1,500 cubic cubic feet of concrete deposited and 70,000 cubic cubic feet of masonry completed.

During the present year 81,000 cubic yards of filling and 5,000 cubic yards of concrete have been deposited and 13,352 cubic cubic feet of masonry completed.

Owing to the continuation of the settlement at the southern extremity this work has not yet been completed, but as the settlement has not increased, the work will be proceeded with and should shortly be completed.

**Training Albany Nallah and Branches.**—The works of the Albany Nallah and its branches have progressed considerably and is now nearly completed.

The Albany Nallah—15 feet by 9 feet—was completed in September last. The branch Nallah No. 1 is 5 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 6 inches—in August last.

Nearly the whole of the excavation for the training of branch nallah No. 2—3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches—has been completed and about 313,000 cubic yards of the masonry work have been constructed.

The walls and invert of the Albany Nallah and its branches are completed.

The walls of the branch nallahs are of similar construction and the inverts are formed of concrete.

Substantial stone bridges, 15 feet 6 inches in width with ornamental stone parapets have been constructed over the Albany Nallah for the purpose of carrying the Kennedy Road. This work has been completed and the structure dedicated by the storm in 1893.

**New Nallah and Preparatory Work Kennedy Road.**—A contract was entered into on 11th November last with Messrs. Chan Tze and Co. for the construction of the new nallah and preparatory work for the Kennedy Road. The estimated cost of the contract was \$240 to \$245.

This work is 358 lineal yards in length, 3 feet 6 inches wide at a level of 273 feet above sea level and is carried over the Albany Nallah by a substantial stone bridge and the Hongkong High Level Railway by an iron arch bridge. The estimated cost of the contract was \$240 to \$245.

The works of the Albany Nallah with the exception of the stone bridge was completed in November last.

The abutments and wing walls of the bridge over the train arch are completed and the iron arch bridge is now being constructed.

**Reconstruction of Peipsy Bridge over Douglas Canal.**—The necessary wrought-iron girders for the reconstruction of this bridge have been ordered and the work is now being carried out by Mr. Messrs. Chan Tze and Co. for their erection and for the masonry work required, and with Messrs. Fenwick & Co. for the construction of the stone and wrought-iron railing to the bridge.

This bridge is 19 feet wide and has three spans of 29 feet 6 inches.

On consultation it was found that the foundation of the bridge and abutments of the bridge had been seriously undermined. The work has now been protected with sheet piling and concrete apron laid.

The abutments and wing walls have been levelled to restore the girders.

Subsidiary progress has been made by Messrs. Fenwick & Co. with the iron railings.

**Yalley.**—A contract was entered into with Mr. Poo Sui in July, 1890, for raising the area known as the "pond" about 4½ feet in order to bring it to the level of the surrounding land. The estimated cost of the contract was \$240 to \$245.

The work was completed in April last.

In April last a contract was entered into with Mr. Tsang Keng for the reconstruction of the building which was destroyed by fire. The estimated cost of the contract was \$240 to \$245.

The total area available for recreation is now 10,000 square yards.

**Cattle Depot Extension.**—An agreement for the preparation of the site for the extension of the cattle depot was entered into with Mr. Tsang Keng in July last. The work was completed in October last and a further contract was entered into with Mr. Chan Nam for the erection of the building. The estimated cost of the contract was \$240 to \$245.

The building is now being constructed and its completion is May next. This work has made satisfactory progress and there is a reasonable probability of its being completed within the time.

**Slaughter House, Sheep and Pig Depot.**—The preparation of the site was commenced in October last, the contract having been secured to Mr. 18,000 cubic yards of excavation and 4,500 cubic yards of masonry and concrete work in retaining walls have been completed, and the site is now being prepared for the erection of the buildings, the specifications and detail drawings for which are now being prepared.

The area of the site is 9,430 square feet.

**Slough.**—The site for the slough is now being prepared by Mr. Tsang Keng under contract (191), the amount of which is \$5,750 and the time for completion is 10 months.

The building consisting of three slaughter-houses, one exclusively for the use of Indian and the others for the killing of cattle, sheep and pigs, is now being constructed. The estimated cost of the contract is \$5,750 and the time for completion is 10 months.

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coins go into China it follows that if China

were to furnish their circulation the Society would lose nearly the whole of that amount. As matters stand at present, however, China is not at liberty to take that course. Article II. of the Tariff Rules attached to the Tientsin Treaty places foreign coins in the list of duty free goods. Those Rules are declared to be equally binding on the Government and subjects of both countries.

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It may seem unfair on a first glance, that if Hongkong coins circulate in China we should not allow Chinese coins to circulate here. But the business of the Hongkong Government is to attend to the proper administration of the Colony, and to leave China to look after her own affairs. Foreign merchants, whether in Hongkong or at the Treaty ports, would be well pleased to see China establish a really reliable na-

seems therefore to be unannealed.

It may seem unfair on a first glance, that if Hongkong coins circulate in China, we should not allow Chinese coins to circulate here. But the business of the Hongkong Government is to attend to the proper administration of the Colony, and to leave China to look after her own affairs. Foreign merchants, whether in Hongkong or at the Treaty ports, would be well pleased to see China establish a really reliable national currency, and when she has done so, on some day or no, doubt will, the profit that will be made by the Government from the circulation of the colony's coins in China will probably have to go to the wall. It is a more trading profit, not a stable source of revenue, and must be considered subject to change, arising from changed conditions. For the sake of that profit England would certainly not object to such a revision of the Tariff Rules as would give China full control over the circulating medium of the country if China placed herself in a position to justify the expression. Such a change would

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be both inevitable and short-sighted: inevitable because we have no right to keep out of China in leading strings tighter than necessary for the general good, and short-sighted because the establishment of a reliably and adequately national currency in China would be attended by commercial advantages far outweighing the loss that might be sustained by this colony from the stoppage of the circulation of its coin in the neighbouring Empire. In the matter of its currency we would gladly see China in the position of Japan. Many causes have contributed to the more rapid expansion of foreign trade in Japan than in China, and amongst those causes the state of the currency, though far from being the chief, is certainly not an inappreciable one. It needs no argument to demonstrate that in a country, rich in

sound currency trade must be on a far better footing than in a country which has hardly advanced beyond the system of barter. The Canton Mint, therefore, as being possibly the first step in the direction of a truly national Chinese currency, is not to be regarded with indifference or ill-will by

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Nevertheless the coins of the Canton Mint ought not to be allowed free circulation in this Colony. Even if retaliation on the part of China were morally certain, we would still not wish to take such a step.

would still say that it is not the part of the Government of Hongkong, for the sake of a mere trade profit, to deviate from the principles of sound administration. Assuming that China were in a position to stop the circulation of Hongkong coins in the Empire, in the absence of any agreement to the

contrary there is no guarantee that she might not do so at any moment without waiting for Hongkong to stop the circulation of Chinese coins in this colony. In the meantime Hongkong is being flooded with Chinese coins, circulating at par but issued at a low rate, and which sooner or later will be at

a discount in the open market. There is only one proper course, and that is to render the circulation of all foreign coins below the denomination of a dollar illegal. A British dollar seems unattainable and we must perforce put up with the Mexican and the Japanese yen, but we have our own sub-

sidary coinage and ought not to allow it to be displaced by that of any other state, much less by that of such an establishment as the Canton Mint, which is little more than a semi-private undertaking and has not the credit of any really responsible Government behind it. The coins issued by that

Mint bear the dragon and their circulation here is calculated to strengthen the impression which prevails amongst the Chinese that Hongkong is really a part of the Chinese dominions and that the English are here only by sufferance. On a recent occasion we mentioned two cases in which Hongkong

coins had actually been refused by Chinese in this colony and Chinese coins asked for. Such a state of things is humiliating to the Government and the nation and ought not to be tolerated. It would be a simple matter to bring the circulation of the Canton coins to an end by declaring their importation

illegal and subjecting them to forfeiture when more than a specified amount was found in the hands of one person or firm. Retaliation on the part of China is a remote contingency and certainly could not be enforced until after diplomatic negotiations which would probably occupy several years.

but even if it were a contingency to be apprehended in the immediate future we would still hold that it is the duty of the Government to attend to the correct administration of the internal affairs of the Colony and that it ought not to be diverted therefrom by any temporary desire

to make trade profits by supplying other countries either with small coins or with prepared opium, another article from which the Colony derives trade profits outside its own borders. It would no doubt be a great advantage to the world at large if the currencies of all nations were of uniform

values and denominations and freely interchangeable, and from that point of view a Monetary Union of all Asiatic states and colonies, if it could be brought about, corresponding to the Latin Union, would be desirable. But we have to deal with actualities, not ideal desirabilities. As things

on the second note as ex-croitors. One of several ex-croitors has a general authority to act in the administration of the assets. He can even release a debt or settle an account without consulting his co-ex-croitors, and although he cannot by his separate contract saddle them with a fresh liability I make no doubt that he can enter into a contract the only effect of which is to relieve them in whole or in part of existing liabilities. Whether therefore the signature "Benedict & Co." should be deemed to be the signature of a single person or of the eventuality of all the

to the conclusion that it was duly authorized and that it made the defendants liable on the note in their representative capacity. Next it is pleaded that Remedios & Co. having agreed to the note of surety, the defendants were released because time was given to the principal debtors without their consent. The plea is bad without alleging a binding agreement to give time, assuming that this is what was meant the answer is that there was no binding agreement to give time. The note said upon being payable on demand did not extend the period of credit for a single moment and there is no evidence

ence of any subsequent agreement. Lastly it is pleaded that the defendants are released because the plaintiffs failed to prove in the bankruptcy of the principal debtor. This is also in my opinion a bad plea. In a contract of guarantee there is as between the creditor and the surety no obligation to active diligence on the part of the creditor. The contract is that the surety engages to pay if the debtor does not, and it is the surety's business to see that the debtor fulfills the contract and to protect himself against the debtor if he does not. On the bankruptcy of the debtor the creditor cannot prove if he likes, but if he does not he cannot

will fall back on the surety. The surety on the other hand, there are any assets in the bankruptcy estate, can come in and take the assets of the bankrupt and either prove himself if there be a power in the Bankruptcy law enabling him to do so, or there be not, can compel the creditor to prove for his benefit. This latter was the position of the surety under the Bankruptcy law of England, and it is the position of the surety under the Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1883. The payment of the debt by the surety has of course been in all cases a necessary condition to the surety's right of proof, whether in his own right or in the right of the creditor. To suggest that the surety is not bound to prove is to say that the defendants are not bound to prove is to say that the plaintiffs' proof is not binding on the fact of the facts of the bankruptcy is a mere pretence, but if they had been they

will fall back on the surety. The surety on the other hand, there are any assets in the bankruptcy estate, can come in and take the assets of the bankrupt and either prove himself if there be a power in the Bankruptcy law enabling him to do so, or there be not, can compel the creditor to prove for his benefit. This latter was the position of the surety under the Bankruptcy law of England, and it is the position of the surety under the Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1883. The payment of the debt by the surety has of course been in all cases a necessary condition to the surety's right of proof, whether in his own right or in the right of the creditor. To suggest that the surety is not bound to prove is to say that the defendants are not bound to prove is to say that the plaintiffs' proof is not binding on the fact of the facts of the bankruptcy is a mere pretence, but if they had been they

would only have themselves to blame. The failure by the bank to prove is therefore no defense, neither is the discharge of the bankruptcy as it was an act of the law to which the plaintiffs were not parties. I therefore decide all the issues raised in the plaintiff's favor, and as the judgment is against the defendants in these representative characters, it will be that the plaintiffs recover \$994.12 with interest thereon from the date of the writ until judgment, and costs to be levied out of the assets of the testator if the defendants have so much, but if not then the costs out of the defendants' own goods.

**WOODYEA'S CIRCUS.**

Neodyne's Olcott gave another change of programme last night in the species aviculture at West Point, which attracted a large number of people who were to all appearance abundantly satisfied with the excellent programme which was provided for them. The performance opened with Groups and Pyramids by the Company, in which some Herardian strength by Messrs Victor, Warren, and Keenan did fully merit the applause with which it was greeted. The first of the two acts was given by Little Ethel Jassard, who did not appear to be at all nervous, and Bobby Lee was also a skilful and highly finished exhibition of the juggling art. The main entertainment was given by the Company, in which Victor and Casso caused no end of fun. Casso did a severely popular old-fashioned favoritism, and Victor's people did the latest clowning for amusement.

[illegible]

**LETTERS FROM THE INTERIOR.**

By GUSTAV OREGG.

VI.  
LO LEE, 3rd January, 1892.

We did not leave Pak-ai until the 30th December, owing to one of those unforeseen circumstances which, travelling in China, one may safely calculate upon as being sure to turn up when one thinks oneself ready for a start. At Pak-ai it

was money that detained us, for it appears to be the custom to allow three days for payment of money transferred by telegraph.

The route we have chosen is not the ordinary one through Yatsi, but a more direct one, which though spoken of by several writers, has not been traversed by any of them, and was as far as I know, for this reason, and because Pak-sik-tai was told that the Government has this year repaired the road, I decided to see what it was like, and so far I can only congratulate myself on the choice.

After we had got out from Pak-sik we followed the high road to Ching-fa for some miles, and then it literally covered with carriages going and coming, bringing down paper of a coarse kind, oil, medicines, hides, horns, etc. At almost every hour's stage of the road there were restaurants,

The 80-chill river towards the north-west, following the little stream that in Pak-wei they had called by the name of Red Water. At the first of the day, a large crowd gathered. The "Pak-wei" people, as one would expect, were the first to be there. They were all dressed in their best, and the place was a scene of great excitement. The people were all dressed in their best, and the place was a scene of great excitement. The people were all dressed in their best, and the place was a scene of great excitement.

He drew upon them his two long whips and then he turned to the officer and said: "You had a mind to do. The officer afterwards paid him a visit himself and they found him a nice old gentleman, though grumbling a little over hard times, plenty of work and small pay. He told us that a few days before some men from Yunnan, that opium had been robbed from the Chinese, had been passing through the place (Lo-lo), that two of the robbers had been already apprehended and sent to the Ching-fa, and that the rest were being diligently sought for. Next day, after six hours' march up the valley, we left the little stream, then almost dry, and followed a path that led up a steep hillside to a small junk lying broken on the stocks near another larger stream. The little bark had come from Pak-sik and further inquiries revealed the fact that the stream was navigable

**CANTON NOTES.**

There has recently been several fires in Canton, but the one which has, perhaps, proved the most destructive of all on record for years past is that which occurred on the 32nd ultimo, in Hing Yee Street. The ignited fire was in a fire-cracker shop in consequence of some crackers having been accidentally ignited. Fully twelve stores, containing 872 houses, were consumed. The fire was caused by the custom in Canton that if any house is burnt it is to be rebuilt at the cost of the tenant above the ground. It is not usual, as in other parts, for the occurrence of a fire, meeting of the apartmenters was called, at which it was decided that the cost of brokes to be used in rebuilding the houses to be paid by the respective owners of the property, and that the owners of houses were to be paid by the tenant. It was also decided that all the houses to be rebuilt should be on back streets, and that the front, or that the streets might be widened.

On the 26th ultimo another fire broke out at Feting Lin Lane in which eight houses with their contents were consumed.

The celebration of the New Year was not so lively and hearty as that of the previous years, and the people were not so much in the habit of fire and partly on account of the general want of trade.

The work of erecting the lanterns by the Canton Light Company along the streets has now been completed and the brilliant light now to be seen every evening illuminating the whole town. The light appears to be very satisfactory.

On the 26th ultimo a gang of robbers broke into a clothing shop situated in the Pukoo Street, and carried off a large quantity of goods valued at about 100 dollars. The police were alerted on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery and were accordingly taken by the police. The robbers were all taken and arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the charge and though corporal punishment was freely inflicted, they still hold firm. For some difficulty it was found that they were not the same persons as those who were arrested by the Assistant Magistrate and on whose interest they were at last released.

THE CAUSE OF THE RECENT RIOTS  
IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

There has just been published at Hankow a book of the deepest interest to us all in China and to all who are interested in the progress of the world. It is an oblong folio volume got up in Chinese style and printed in English on Chinese paper, entitled *The Cause of the Riots in the Yangtze Valley*. It is a translation of a French work which contains a series of reproductions in colours with translations and notes, of thirty-two of the infamous anti-Christian and anti-foreigner pictures of the late Chinese Government, the process of Changsha in Hunan, and are being widely circulated in China by the anti-foreigner and anti-Christian propaganda of the Chinese authorities. The author, we have just learned, has lavished a great deal of money in presenting these vile and filthy pictures with literal English translations, but the importance of the work they have done is not being successful, man in Choo Han the author says. He says, would just as well spend their time and money in making the pictures, and distributing such outrageous libels. It is a pity that the Chinese Government, and some of those who are called the scholars of China, know they revel in obscenity and malignity. We understand that copies of this issue are to be sent to the consuls of the various European and American newspapers of Europe and America, and that an effort will be made to get up here in China petitions to the various foreign Governments, and to the various consuls, to demand for a period-put to the infamous outrage of literature like this. It is for all of us, who know the evil effects of these and similar public pictures, to be glad that the Chinese Government is endeavouring to support the taking of these steps. Many causes have been assigned from time to time for the riots, but the cause which has been given in the Yangtze Valley, but it was reserved for Dr. Griffith John, after patient investigation, point by point, to put his finger on Choo Han, the *sons of Choo Han*, as the cause of the riots. It is the opportunity of seeing the material with which this enemy of foreigners fed the anti-foreigner propaganda, and it is a pity that the people may see for themselves that the cause of the riots

and may realize that unless the fabricators of these books and placards are punished and the distribution effectually prohibited, there will be a repetition of the crime with all the circumstances that have made 1881 memorable.

We propose to return again to the consideration of the book itself, the translation of the title, and the illustrations. The introduction and review, which are valuable mine of information for our colleagues on the home Press. We may close this brief notice with two remarks on the subject of the Infraction, the latter from the Review—

"This reproduction of the *Picture Gallery* being intended for the thoughtful few, and not the vulgar, it is not to be expected that it will make to gloss over its extreme grossness in picture and language. It is not the production of illiterate men, the Hunsu anti-Christianship publication, but rather than excepted, has scholars for their authors and there can be no doubt about this one. This being the case, it has been deemed best to reproduce *The Gallery* just as it stands, and in all decency and wisdom. For no other way would it be possible to convey a right idea of the outrageous and blasphemous nature of the Chinese attack on Christianity, of the low and unbecomingly unchristian character of the *littérat*, and of the deep need of all classes in China of the very faith which is so far among them as seeking to destroy."

By taking a narrow view some regard the present as a very unbecomingly anti-linguistic ally, while others, taking a still narrower view, consider it to be simply anti-orphanage. It is both of these, and a great deal more; it is anti-linguistic, because it is written in Chinese; it is anti-orphanage because, of all the various missionary establishments, as the chief object of attack. The assistance of the natives is most conspicuous in the illustrations, and the reason in similar polite reason, is due the fact that it is against the missionary, and not the

enforced until after diplomatic negotiations which would probably occupy several years.

but even if it were a contingency to be apprehended in the immediate future we would still hold that it is the duty of the Government to attend to the correct administration of the internal affairs of the Colony and that it ought not to be diverted therefrom by any mercenary desire to make trade profits by supplying other countries either with small coins or with prepared opium, another article from which the Colony derives trade profits outside its own borders. It would no doubt be a great advantage to the world at large if the currencies of all nations were of uniform denominations and denominations and freely interchangeable, and from that point of view a Monetary Union of all Asiatic states and colonies, if it could be brought about, corresponding to the Latin Union, would be desirable. But we have to deal with actualities, not ideal desirabilities. As things stand at present the free circulation of the Canton coin in this Colony is an unmitigated evil and ought at once to be stopped.







Feb. 2.	Stetlock, Russian ste. 288, Elchinsk
Jan. 23.	Holms, Ringer & Co
Jan. 23.	Tai Yok, Russian ste. 303, N. Emile
Jan. 29.	Holms, Ringer & Co
Jan. 29.	Volodivoff, Russ. ste. 078, Ontolopco
Feb. 3.	Holms, Ringer & Co

KORSE.

In Port on 20th January, 1891.

London.	Albion, British ste. 1417, Harms
Feb. 1.	Samuel, Russian ste. 1150
Jan. 17.	Asverian, British ste. 1,150, Robinson
Feb. 1.	Cardiganian, Brit. etc. 1,635, Parsons
H. & W.	Samuel, Russian ste. 1,150
Jan. 10.	Gendry, British ste. 3,492, Holms
Jan. 30.	Henry Felling, Aus. ship, 1,074, Holms
Jan. 13.	O. & J. Trading Co
Jan. 13.	Howden, British ste. 1,174, Evans

Feb. 2.	Nagato-mura Jan. str. 1,149, Ekstran
Jan. 31.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Feb. 1.	Sagami-mura Jan. str. 1,163, Husso
Feb. 1.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Feb. 2.	Sadio, R.K.G. British steam yacht,
Feb. 2.	Trasfer, R. H. R. Y. S.
Jan. 15.	Trasfer, British str. 1,696, Ross
Jan. 15.	C. & T. Trading Co.
Jan. 15.	Varona, British str. 1,376, Seymour,
Jan. 30.	P. & O. S. N. Co.
April 21.	Yoshio-mura Jan. str. 712, Matsunok
April 21.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Nov. 21.	Zambesi, British str. 1,561, Edwards,
Feb. 3.	F. Epton

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 31st of January, 1893

Feb. 3.	Ainslie, British str. 1,417, H. Harsh,
Feb. 3.	Raine & Co

	Archie, British shn. 49, Wilson, Foster
Jan. 31,	Belle, British shn. 1903, Holman, 17, Smith, Baker & Co
Dec. 11,	Benvenuto, British shn. 1,715, Thomson, Carnegie & Co
Feb. 1,	Diana, Amer. sh. 74, Peterson, Nor. 3, Edwards, Ed. sh. 1,595, Humphrey, Doddrell, Ed. sh. 1,595
Nor. 22,	Esmeralda, British shn. 1929, Harrison, Master
Feb. 5,	Kambira, British shn. 1,962, Brownell, C & J. Teading Co
Jan. 3,	Kong Bang, British sh. 893, Jackson, Henderson & Swire
Jan. 2,	Norma, British sh. 1,300, D. Fraser Hirovich, British sh. 1,311, Moxon, Doddrell, Carlin & Co
Nor. 30, Dec. 2, 1902	See Wiche, Amer. shn. 1,433, Thibbata, Henderson & Swire

Black	Fraser, Perth & Co
Jan. 25,	Zemlin, British est. 1354, Edwards, W. M. Strathmore & Co
	HANDYKOK
Jan. 25,	In Port on 23 <sup>rd</sup> October, 1892.
Jan. 25,	Bas Pass, British bank 57s. Hornitt, Hank Pok
Jan. 25,	Johnson Wuttan, Siam leg. 359 Thon, N Soy Ma Sany
Jan. 25,	Hyde, British est. 619, Fripp, Jan. 2, W & Co
Jan. 25,	Niroya, British bank, 59, N eris, Jan. 2, Lee
Jan. 25,	Queen of England, Chinese bank 426, St July 15, Master
Jan. 25,	Sonora, Nbr 44, 453, Die 15, Shaw & O Schoon, Nrem, bank 499, Nielsen, O
Webb,	Windsor & Co

[illegible][illegible]

19. *Stomias*, cf. *St. hiardi*, at Sulu reports.  
20. *Rediphanes*, *comb. n.*, genus, 1,300 h.p., Giant-  
21. *Serranus*, *ermission*, 32 guns, 4,000 h.p., Capt.  
22. H. Hall, at Hongkong.  
23. *Solenus*, *terrolo* mining lantern, at Hongkong.  
24. *Swift*, double-screw z.v.v., 3 guns, 1,011 h.p.  
25. *Swamp*, R. B. Bruce, at Hongkong.  
26. *Twoed*, *comb. n.*, genus, 3 guns, 310 h.p.  
27. in reserve, at Hongkong.  
28. *Victor Emanuel*, *powring*, 44, 20 guns, Cr.  
29. *modore* E. J. Church, at Hongkong.  
30. *Witern*, *turret*, *inmolat*, 4, 1,410, in reserve,  
31. Hongkong.

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FOREIGN NAVY OF WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN SEAS.  
32. Admiral Korolev, Russian cruiser, Ca.  
33. *Aleksioff*, at Vladivostok.

Alert, A. S. S. corv., 8 guns, Capt. R. D. Hitt  
 coast, at Canton  
 Alexandrine, German cruiser, Capt. Schneider  
 at Nanking  
 Alliance, A. S. S. corv., 4 guns, Felix McCord  
 at Yokohama  
 Aspio, French gunboat, 4 guns, Capt. Journe  
 at Chinkiang  
 Bobro, Russian ordier, 13 guns, 1,100 hp  
 Capt. Boyle, at Vladivostok  
 Christian, A. S. S. corvette, 9 guns, Capt. Ro  
 at Yokohama  
 Comote, French gunboat, Lieut. Martel,  
 at Haiphong  
 Du, Portuguese m-b, 6 guns, 700 hp, Captai  
 M. A. Gomes, at Macao  
 Etil, German gunboat, 4 guns, 4,100 hp, Capt  
 at Shanghai  
 Inconstant, French corv., 4 guns, 1,000 hp,  
 at Canton

at Wuhu  
Korovets, Russian gambet, Capt. Filisoff, at  
Shanghai  
Krayevor, Russian corvette, 6 guns, 1,205 h.p.,  
Capt. Kravtchenko, at Vladivostok  
Lancaster, American big tug, Capt. H. B. Seely,  
at Hongkong  
Leipzig, German cruiser, Captain Reitzger, at  
Naukig  
Lion, French g-b.t., Capt. Papat, at Foochow  
Madagascar, French g-b.t., Com. Nenny, at Bangkok  
Majestic, British cruiser, 7 guns, Com. Brandt,  
at Nagasaki  
Marion, Amer. corvette 6 guns, Capt. J. R.  
Bartlett, at Yokohama  
Monocacy, Amer. cruiser, 6 guns, 1,740 h.p., Com.  
Barber, at Shanghai  
Neyagawa, Japanese cruiser, 9 guns, 253 h.p.,  
Capt. Tetsuo, at Yokohama

Piles. Amr. gunboat, 6 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut.  
 Comr. J. Marten, at Shanghai  
 Pamiat Azova, Russian cruiser, Capt. S. Baner,  
 at Hongkong  
 Paragon, French cruiser, Capt. Forcett, at  
 Hongkong  
 Plavioz, French-b-t. Gun. L'yard at Hongkong  
 Reina Odrinas, Spanish cruiser, Caph. Inglishia,  
 at Manila  
 Sirvoboz, Russian cruiser, 13 guns, Capt. A.  
 Babin, at Nagasaki  
 Sirovich, German cruiser, Captaine Herbing, at  
 Naunking  
 Swatara, Amr. corvette, Comr. P. H. Cooper,  
 at Yokohama  
 Trompamide, French frigate, Capt. Cornuise  
 at Shanghai  
 also Amr. gun. cruiser, Capt. Jose  
 Enryuka, at Shanghai

Mlra, French cruiser, Captain Thouneau, at  
 Shanghai  
 Ipere, French gunboat, 4 guns, 100 h.p., Capt.  
 Constable, at Shanghai  
 Isidore Mocmehy, Russian cruiser, Captain  
 Doshoff, at Nagasaki  
 Ottomano, Italian cruiser, Comd. Rojensky, at  
 Shanghai  
 Ostrook, Russ. g.v.b., 4 guns, Com. Molochensky,  
 at Vladivostok  
 Orlif, German cruiser, 3 guns, 340 h.p., Lieut.  
 Com. Hallhoff, at Kioscow

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